

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
POWER
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:96
ANSWERED ON:30.07.2010
POWER GENERATION CAPACITY
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Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various power projects in the country are generating power less than their installed capacities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any review regarding such projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to increase the power generation capacity of these power projects?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE)

(a) to (e) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 96 TO BE ANSWERED IN THE LOK SABHA ON 30.07.2010 REGARDING POWER GENERATION CAPACITY.

(a) & (b) : The performance of power plants is dependent on a number of factors like type/category of plant (hydro, thermal, nuclear), installed capacity, age of the units, design of the units, outages for repairs (forced) and planned maintenance, availability of water/quantity & quality of fuel. While availability of water during monsoon and non-monsoon season as well as irrigation requirement, influence performance of hydro power stations, the availability of fuel and its quality have a bearing on the performance of thermal power stations. Therefore, the actual performance of some power plants, mostly in the state sector, is at variance with their installed capacity.

The Plant Load Factor (PLF) is an index of utilization of the installed capacity of Thermal/Nuclear generating units. A statement indicating thermal power stations having PLF below the national average PLF during the period April-June, 2010 is enclosed at Annex-I. The main reasons for low PLF includes vintage of the units, technological obsolescence, long duration forced outages, supply of coal having coal quality at variance with the design coal, etc.

Except a few hydro stations, most are generating power as per their generation capacity. The List of Hydro power stations, which are not generating power as per their generation capacity, due to renovation and modernization or breakdown other than the schemes under annual/capital maintenance is given in the statement enclosed at Annex-II.

(c) & (d) : Generation performance of all generating stations (25 MW & above) is reviewed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on a regular basis. With a view to improve performance of under performing thermal power stations in the country, the Government of India initiated a Renovation & Modernisation programme in a structured manner in the year 1984. CEA have prepared a 'National Perspective Plan for R&M and Life Extension & Uprating (LE&U) upto 2016-17' and also revised the guidelines on R&M. The details of thermal and hydro units identified for R&M activities during the 11th Plan are as under:

Particulars Number of Projects Installed Capacity (MW)

(A) Thermal Central State Total Central State Total
Sector Sector Sector Sector

(i) LE works:

(a) Programme 20 33 53 2794 4524 7318

(b) Works completed# 3 7 10 267 584 851

ii) R&M works:

a) Programme 49 27 76 12950 6015 18965

(b) Works completed \$ 42 18 60 10500 4350 14850

(B) Hydro

R&M Works

(a) Programme (Revised) 5 24 29 1714.2 6173.9 7888.1

(b) Works completed 3 11 14 1084.2 3110 4194.2

upto 31.03.2010

\$ Includes R&M works in respect of 4 units of Talcher TPS of 60 MW each (which were not originally envisaged for R&M works in National Perspective Plan) were also completed by NTPC (Slipped from 10th Plan). upto 30.06.2010

(e) : The following steps have been/are being taken by the Government to bring improvement in generation capacity of poorly performing stations:-

(i) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units.

(ii) Continuous interaction of CEA engineers with plant authorities, BHEL and other concerned agencies for solving bottlenecks in O&M activities.

(iii) Continuous interaction of CEA along with better performing power utilities and the other power utilities to introduce better O&M practices, so as to improve the plant load factor.

(iv) Thrust to import of coal, which apart from bridging the shortfall, has the attendant advantage of improving performance of coal based power stations.